

## **FOLLOWUP STATISTICS FOR N.C. STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL MODERNIZATION STUDY COMMISSION (from Walden)**

### **1. Top three North Carolina public charges, FY 2004:**

public hospitals: \$3.4 billion  
universities: \$2.2 billion  
sewerage: \$1.1 billion

Source: Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

### **2. North Carolina ranking on top public charges among six southeastern states, FY 2004:**

public hospitals: 1.40% of income, ranked first  
universities: 0.89% of income, ranked second (SC first)  
sewerage: 0.44% of income, ranked first

Source: calculations from data in Census of Governments and U.S. Department of Commerce

### **3. NC public charges and fees as a percent of income have risen from 2% in 1977 to 3.7% in FY 2004.**

Source: calculations from data in Census of Governments and U.S. Department of Commerce

### **4. Adding public hospital and health spending to public education, highway, and public safety spending, NC ranks first among southeastern states in spending on these functions as a percentage of own spending.**

Source: calculations from Census of Governments

### **5. Reference on impact of different kinds of public expenditures on economic growth:**

Jacques Poot, "A Synthesis of Empirical Research on the Impact of Government On Long Run Growth", *Growth and Change*, Fall 2000, pp. 516-546. After analyzing scores of studies, Poot finds a large majority showing education spending having a positive impact on economic growth, a smaller majority showing infrastructure spending having a positive impact on economic growth, and a little more than half showing the tax burden associated with a negative impact on economic growth.